

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**11-12 St. Martins Street,  
Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation**

**by David Sanchez**

**Site Code: SMW19/102**

**(SU 6066 8928)**

**11-12 St. Martin's Street, Wallingford,  
Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation  
For Beechcroft Developments Ltd**

by David Sánchez

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Lt

Site Code SMW 19/102

**February 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** 11-12 St. Martins Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SU 6066 8928

**Site activity:** Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 13th August -23rd August 2019 (demolition)

**Project coordinator:** Danielle Millbank

**Site supervisor:** David Sanchez

**Site code:** SMW 19/102

**Area of site:** c.0.3ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation revealed a large volume of features and deposits typically consisting of cluster of inter-cutting pits of Late Saxon to Medieval date dug into deposits of earlier date. A complex stratigraphic sequence was revealed with evidence of domestic activity along with metalwork taking place in the vicinity. A destruction horizon followed by made-ground deposits of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date was also observed in the three trenches excavated. The site is therefore considered to have high archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

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# 11-12 St. Martin's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation

by David Sánchez

**Report 19/102**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief and evaluation carried out at 11-12 St. Martin's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 0AL (SU 6066 8928) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Joanna Nayler, Technical Manager of Beechcroft Developments Ltd, 1 Church Lane, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 0DX.

Planning permission (18/S3868/FUL) has been gained from South Oxfordshire District Council for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of a new retail space with apartments above. Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological deposits, an archaeological watching brief and archaeological evaluation have been requested to determine the potential of the site.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the District's Councils policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service. The fieldwork of the archaeological watching brief was undertaken by David Sánchez, Kyle Beaverstock and Pierre-Damian Manisse between 13th and 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019, the fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation was undertaken by David Sánchez, Cosmo Bacon and Daniel Neal between 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2020 and the site code is SMW 19/102.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located at the southern end of the historic core of Wallingford, on the west side of St. Martins, fronting the street, and extending west into carparking and loading area (Figs.1 and 2). St Martins is parallel road to St Marys Street, of which it joins at St. Leonard's Square in the south, eventually joining Castle Street to the north. A former retail unit, has recently been demolished. It is bounded by further properties to the north and south, with the southern part associated with the redevelopment of these units (Former Waitrose Supermarket,

13-15 St. Martins: 16/S1514/FUL). The site is generally flat at a height of c.49m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The site lies in the Conservation Area of the town centre (SODC 2012).

The natural geology is Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member, the First Gravel Terrace of the River Thames (BGS Geotitles; BGS 1980).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its position within the historic core of Saxon and Medieval Wallingford, west of St. Mary's Street, thought to be the main thoroughfare north-south through the '*burh*' (settlement defended with earthen ramparts and palisade), created during the reign of King Alfred of Wessex (AD871-899) (Dewey 2009, 18; Christie 2013, 71). Wallingford is recorded in the *Burghal Hidage*, a document of c.AD919, as the second largest *burh* after Winchester, the capital of Wessex (Blair 1970, 295). The town developed through the Medieval period and there are now a number of Listed timber frame properties around the town, largely re-fronted in the early 19th centuries and later.

The road takes its name from the church of St. Martins, now demolished, of which the churchyard was excavated finding with nearly 300 inhumations, during development of the new Waitrose at the north end of the street between 2002-4 (Soden *et al* 2018). Large parts of the visible earthworks, thought to be part of the *burh* and Early Medieval defences, which are Scheduled; including the later castle (SAM and three separate areas covering the interior with its outer defences). The site also has proximity to St.Mary-le-More Church (Grade I), with origins in Norman times and existing parts of 13th and 14th century date (Pine 2012).

Saxon and Medieval deposits have been located in the neighbouring properties. at a deep between 1.5m and 2.2m deep. It is highly probable that similar deposits occur on the site, such as the very recent fieldwork neighbouring the site to the south. Here, a sequence of deposits ranging from a 17th-19th century building and three wells, overlying Medieval occupation deposits and two 10th century cellars. This is similar to deposits found to the north which located sunken-feature pits indicative of Saxon habitation and judged of significance due to their rarity, but reflective of the importance of the *burh* at that time (Durham 1983, 149).

## **Objectives and methodology**

Two components of work were proposed at a first stage; a watching brief to be carried out during the demolition works of the former building followed by a field evaluation by means of machine trenching. The purpose of the

evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific aims of the project were:

- a) To determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present.
- b) To determine if any late Saxon, medieval or post-medieval deposits were present of the site
- c) To provide information to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located was to be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in Historic England Research Agenda (HE 2017) of any more local or thematic research priorities as necessary such as the Solent Thames Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014)

#### Watching brief

Demolition works were not to take place below slab level without archaeological monitoring and all below ground modern material was to remain in place. Demolition of the concrete slab and subsequent removal was to be subject to archaeological monitoring to ensure no deposits of archaeological interest were exposed or damaged.

#### Evaluation

Three trenches were to be dug, each 15m long and 1.6-2m wide. A contingency for 10m of trenching was included within the proposal should this be required to clarify any deposits found in the initial trenching, but this was not required. Overburden was to be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The excavation had to be undertaken in spits, to enable the recovery of artefactual and ecofactual remains from individual layers and spoilheaps were to be searched for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably exposed the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief.

## **Results**

#### *Watching Brief*

Following the demolition of above ground level structures a watching of the demolition of the concrete slab was undertaken. The concrete slab was broken and removed from site by a 360° type machine fitted with a breaker.

Only the concrete slab was removed uncovering a large deposit (161) of light yellowish brown sand made ground covering the whole extension of the site. This deposit was left in-situ and was the ground level at the moment of the archaeological evaluation. The concrete beam of the former building as well as part of a modern brick foundation wall on the west end of the site was left in place.

### *Evaluation*

Three trenches were dug during the course of the evaluation. These ranged in length between 12.00 and 15.40m with a width of 1.60m and a depth between 0.86m and 1.45m. The excavation of the trenches stopped at the first horizon of archaeological interest though the natural geology was not exposed at this depth in any of the three trenches. Cleaning by hand of the surface of the trenches at this depth revealed a series of deposits and features of archaeological interest. Considering the complexity of the deposit encountered and following consultation with Mr. Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, who monitored the fieldwork, only one relationship slot was excavated in each trench to satisfy the aims of the project with the rest of the features and deposits recorded only in plan and left in place to warrant preservation in-situ or to be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation if required.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The uncovered features, both excavated and unexcavated, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 1 and 6)

Trench 1 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 15.40m long and 1.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of Tarmac above 0.19m of construction gravel made ground and three made ground deposits of made ground (81 to 83) of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century overlying the first archaeologically relevant horizon (84). Deposit 81 consisted of mixed sediment mostly dark brownish grey clay and sand with frequent gravel patches and frequent Tarmac, stone, modern date brick fragments and other construction debris with a thickness between 0.45 and 0.77m and a maximum depth of 1.05m. Deposit 82 consisted of dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate inclusions of small size sandstone and gravels and frequent modern date brick and tile fragments, 'china' pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipes and metal fragments. It had a thickness between 0.40 and 0.64m and a maximum depth of 1.37m. This deposit was cut by a circular shape pit (35) with a diameter of 1.35m and a depth of 1.18m filled with one mixed deposit (159) of light grey clay with traces of blue and orange clay from which no finds were recovered. Deposit 83 consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and small to medium size sandstone

inclusions and relatively frequent 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, modern date brick and tile fragments, clay tobacco pipes and metal fragments. It had a thickness between 0.12 and 0.39m with a maximum depth of 1.45m. Overlain by deposit 83 one layer (84) of dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small size gravel and charcoal flecks inclusions was uncovered and it is considered the first horizon of archaeological interest. This deposit was investigated in one sondage 0.50mx0.50m across showing to have a thickness between 0.10 and 0.15m with a maximum depth of 1.60m overlying light yellowish brown sand natural geology. Deposit 84 was clearly identified at the WNW end of the trench and between 7 and 9m from that end with the rest of its extension truncated by a series of inter-cutting features described below.

At the WNW end of the trench part of one pit (22) was uncovered cutting deposit 84 with a oval or circular shape and measuring 1.38m long and at least 0.84m wide. To its ESE between 2 and 4.50m a total of 4 inter-cutting pits (18 to 21) were uncovered. One relationship slot was dug on these pits showing pits 18 and 19 to cut pit 20 and the latter to cut pit 21. Pit 18 was probably circular in shape measuring 0.74m long and at least 0.50m wide with a depth of 0.30m. It had a flat base with steep sides and it was filled with one deposit (85) of dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderated inclusions of small size gravel and charcoal flecks from which 4 sherds of pottery dated between Late 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered. Pit 19 was oval in shape with a length of at least 0.60m, a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.20m with concave base and steep sides filled with one deposit (86) of dark brownish grey sandy silty with frequent small size sandstones, gravel and charcoal flecks inclusions. One sherd of pottery dated between late 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from this deposit. Pit 20 was possibly circular in shape with a preserved diameter of 0.91m and a depth of 0.91m. It was cut by pits 18 and 19 and it cut pit 21. It had a flat base with almost vertical sides filled with 8 deposits (87 to 94) typically of mid greyish or yellowish brown sandy silty with 9 sherds of pottery recovered from 3 of these deposits providing a date between early 10<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two of these deposits (90 and 92) consisted of thin dumps of charcoal and burnt soil which seems to be resulting of the cleaning of a hearth of some other type of combustion structure. Pit 21 was either circular or oval in shape 1.70m long and at least 0.50m wide with a depth of 0.31m. It had concave base with almost vertical sides and it was filled with one deposit (95) of dark reddish brown clay silt with occasional small size gravel inclusions. At the ESE end pits 19 and 21, and most likely 20, were truncated by a 20<sup>th</sup> century date well observed in profile cutting through deposits 82 and 83.

On its ESE side this well cut one linear feature (24), possibly a ditch, with a NNE-SSW alignment and a width of at least 1.20m and one oval shaped pit (23) measuring at least 2.10m long and 1.20m wide. Cleaning by hand of these features showed that ditch 24, from which one sherd of pottery dated between 11<sup>th</sup> and late 13<sup>th</sup>



century was recovered, was cut by pit 23. On the ESE side of ditch 24 between 6.60 and 9m some 4 additional pits were uncovered cutting deposit 84. Pit 25 was either circular or oval in shape and was cut by ditch 23 measuring at least 1.50m long and 1.10m wide. One sherd of pottery dated between 11<sup>th</sup> and late 13<sup>th</sup> century was recovered during surface cleaning on this feature along with 2 fragments of slag. To its NE a second pit (27) was partially uncovered with a shape of oval or circular tendency and measuring at least 1.10m long and 0.60m wide and with an uncertain relationship with pit 25. One sherds of similar date to the former was also recovered from surface cleaning on this feature. At the intersection between these two pits a suggestion of a small circular shaped pit or posthole (26) of uncertain dimensions was also uncovered. Finally to the W of pit 25 one last pit (28) of circular or oval shape was uncovered, partially under the concrete footings of the former building and measuring at least 0.50m long and 0.24m wide.

At the ESE end of the trench between 9m and its end the truncation of the concrete beam and a previous concrete footing were uncovered with a large 20<sup>th</sup> century date truncation uncovered to the ESE of the footings down to the maximum depth excavated in this trench (1.45m).

#### Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 2 and 5)

Trench 2 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 12.00m long and 1.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of light yellowish brown sand above 0.07m of construction gravel made ground and two deposit of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century dated made ground (163 and 164) overlying the first archaeologically relevant horizon (160). Deposit 163 consisted of mixed dark greyish brown and rubble with a thickness between 0.30 and 0.49m and a maximum depth of 1.02m.

At the ESE end of the trench one course of bricks sitting on concrete foundation was uncovered overlaid by deposit 163 and is considered to be part of the foundation of a modern date building pre-dating the recently demolished building on the site. Frequent modern date truncations for drains and soakaways were uncovered truncating the stratigraphy described above.

Deposit 164 consisted of light greyish brown clay silt with frequent small size sandstones and gravel inclusions and moderated modern date brick and tile fragments, 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipes and metal fragments. Overlaid by deposit 163 one layer (160) of mid greyish brown sandy silty sediment is considered the first horizon of archaeological interest though its nature is not entirely certain. It was investigated in one sondage of 0.50mx0.50m at the WNW side of the trench showing to have a thickness of 0.35m and a maximum depth of 1.70m overlying one deposit (165) of dark reddish brown sandy silty with occasional small

size gravel inclusions similar to deposit 84 (trench 1). Deposit 165 had a thickness 0.30m with a maximum depth of 2.00m overlying light yellowish brown natural sand. Surface cleaning of deposit 160 returned two sherds of pottery dated between early 11<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.

At the WNW side of the trench, between 1.50 and 5.00m, three inter-cutting pits were partially uncovered cutting deposit 160. Pit 29 has oval shape measuring at least 1.18m long with a width of 1.15m. At its SE side it cut a second pit (30) possibly of oval shape as well and measuring over 1.20m long with a width of 1.20m. The third pit uncovered in this area (31) had a probable circular shape with an uncovered diameter of 1.74m. One single sherd of pottery recovered from surface cleaning of this feature provided a date between 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. Immediately to the ESE of these pits but with no direct relationship between them one linear feature (32) was uncovered cutting deposit 160. It had a N-S alignment and a width of 1.34m. Two sherds of pottery dated between early 11<sup>th</sup> and late 13<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from hand cleaning of its surface.

At the ESE end of the trench some 6 additional pits were partially uncovered cutting deposit 160. Pits 6 to 9 were investigated in a relationship slot and are described in detail below. Pits 33 and 34 were only recorded in plan. Pit 33 had either circular or oval shape measuring 1.12m long and at least 0.52m wide, and pit 34 just to its NE was also circular or oval in shape with a length of 0.80m and a width of at least 0.30m. One sherd of pottery recovered from surface cleaning of the former provide a date of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. The relationship dug between pits 6 to 9 showed pit 9 cut by pit 8 and pits 8 and 6 cut by pit 7. Pit 6 was oval in shape measuring 0.45m long and 0.30m wide with a depth of 0.15m. It had concave base and sides filled with one deposit (66) of dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions from which one sherd of pottery dated between late 8<sup>th</sup> and early 11<sup>th</sup> century was recovered. Pit 7 was oval in shape with a length of 2.00m, a width of at least 0.60m and a depth of 0.50m. It had flat base and steep sides filled with one deposit (71) of light brownish grey sandy silt with small sandstone and charcoal flecks inclusions. Pit 8 was possible oval or circular in shape but it was mostly truncated by pit 7. The remaining part of this features showed a flat base with steep sides filled with three deposits (68 to 70) of dark greyish brown clay silt, light greenish brown silty sand and light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small size sandstones and charcoal flecks. Pit 9 was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.52m. It had concave base with steep sides and was filled with one deposit (67) of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small size sandstone inclusions.

The excavation of the relationship slot between pits 6 to 9 described above revealed also part of the stratigraphic sequence of this end of the trench below deposit 160 exposed on the southern side of pit 7. Deposit 160 showed a thickness of 0.15m in this area of the trench overlying a light orange brown silty sand deposit

(65) with a thickness of 0.23m above one last deposit (63) of light greenish brown sandy silt with a exposed thickness of 0.12m though its bottom was not reached in the slot. The nature of this deposit and whether were fills of a larger feature which edges were not uncovered in the evaluation or successive layers of occupation was uncertain as they were only exposed on the side of the slot dug in pit 7. Deposit 65 though seems to overlay the upper fill (64) of a previous pit (10) partially exposed at the bottom of pit 7 cutting deposit 63 and recorded only in plan to be investigated under conditions pertaining to full excavation if required. Surface cleaning of pit 10 returned one fragment of a copper alloy pit.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 3 and 4)

Trench 3 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 14.60m long and 1.05m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of light yellowish brown sand made ground and one deposit (53) of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small size gravel inclusions, one large concrete block, and frequent modern date brick and tile fragments, 'china' pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipes and metal fragments. This deposit had a thickness of 0.50m with a maximum depth of 0.90m overlying the first archaeologically relevant horizon (80). Cleaning by hand of deposit 80 showed this to consist of a mixed deposit typically of mid greenish brown silty sand with occasional dark greyish brown patches and returned one sherd of red earthenware pottery dated between mid 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century and 2 sherds of Wallingford ware pottery dated between early 11<sup>th</sup> and late 13<sup>th</sup> century along with one fragment of slag. At least 10 possible features described below were uncovered cutting this deposit. The nature of deposit 80 is not completely clear and it can represent either a ground level deposit or the fill of a large cluster of inter-cutting features which edges are not clear at this depth.

At the WNW end of the trench a small circular shape pit (16) was uncovered with a diameter of 0.40m and filled at least on its upper fill (78) with burnt soil. To its north a small portion of one feature of uncertain shape was also uncovered mostly overlaid by a large piece of concrete and measuring over 1.16m long and over 0.48m wide. On the central area of the trench, between 7 and 10.50m from its ENE side two features were also partially uncovered. Feature 14 was over 0.68m long and 0.56m wide and could represent an irregular shaped pit or the terminus of a linear feature. To its east part of a large pit (15) of oval tendency measured 1.82m long with a width over 0.56m. At the central area of the trench, between 4.50m and 7m from its ESE end 4 inter-cutting pits were uncovered along with a large feature of uncertain nature with one clear edge uncovered at 4.80m from the same end of the trench. Pit 11 had irregular shape measuring 0.70m long and 0.54m wide and cut pits 12 and 13

to the west and north. Pit 12 had also irregular shape measuring 0.74m long and 0.68m wide and cut pit 13 to the north. Pit 13 had as well as irregular shape with a length of 1.04m and a width of 0.74m.

To the ESE of this small cluster a circular shaped pit (1) was uncovered cut by pits 11 and 13 and with a diameter of 0.88m. It was investigated in one relationship slot with a large feature covering the whole extension of the trench between its ESE end and 4.80m from this end showing pit 1 to be 0.17m deep with flat base and steep sides. Although the relationship showed both features to be one along the other with no clear sequence exposed, it revealed some 4 additional features. The main large feature identified (4) had an uncertain shape with steep sides and flat base filled with 5 different deposits (57 to 61) typically consisting of silty sand with moderate small size sandstone and charcoal inclusions from which an assemble of 72 sherds of pottery were recovered with a date ranging from late 8<sup>th</sup> to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century along with 10678g of slag. This feature with a depth of 0.80m can either be part of a large pit or a cellar as its whole side and shape remain covered beyond the limits of the evaluation trench. At the eastern end of the slot the cut of a previous pit (5) mostly truncated by pit 4 was uncovered. Its only side exposed in the slot was steep and its bottom was not reached as it lied beyond the limit of the slot. It was filled with one deposit (62) of mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small size charcoal inclusions from which 14 sherds of pottery dated from late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid 15<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. At the bottom of both features one deposit (166) of mid yellowish brown silty sand with dark brownish grey patches in which both were dug was exposed though it is not clear whether this is the fill of a previous feature of uncertain edges or a deposit of a different nature. The fills of pit/cellar 4 were also cut by two later pits. Pit 2 had oval shape measuring 0.80m long and 0.68m wide with a depth of 0.31m. It was half sectioned in the relationship slot showing to have a concave base and steep sides filled with one deposit (55) of dark brownish grey sandy silty with occasional gravel inclusions and 8 sherds of pottery with a date between the late 8<sup>th</sup> and mid 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and 2 fragments of slag were recovered from its excavation. Pit 2 cut also pit 3 which had possibly circular shape with a diameter of 1.54m and a depth of 0.60m. It had concave base and steep sides filled with one deposit (56) of mid greenish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The excavation of pit 3 returned 4 sherds of pottery dated between late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 13<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Sue Anderson*

#### *Introduction*

One hundred and thirty-one sherds of pottery weighing 1211g were collected from 21 contexts during the evaluation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary catalogue by context is included in Table 1 (Appendix 4)

#### *Methodology*

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). All fabric codes were assigned from the Oxfordshire fabric series (Mellor 1994), or are based on the period and main inclusions. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

#### *The assemblage*

A high proportion of this assemblage is of Late Saxon and early medieval date. This group is dominated by Oxford and St Neots-type shelly wares, and it is likely that the Cotswold-type wares and SW Oxfordshire wares in this group were contemporary, although their date ranges extend beyond this period. The Oxford shelly ware group included a small jar rim fragment in a typical Late Saxon form, and amongst the St Neots-type wares there were three jar rims and a flat-topped everted bowl rim. Flint-tempered Kennet Valley A wares were relatively common and included a jar rim (*cf.* Mellor 1994, fig. 14.1) and shoulders of two other jars. The limestone-tempered Cotswold-type group included another jar shoulder. The flint-and-limestone tempered Kennet Valley B wares in this group were generally found in association with early medieval wares and are likely to be contemporary with this group, although they can date as late as the mid 15th century. There was only one possible rim in this group, a flat-topped upright plain type from a dish or bowl (or possibly the remains of a split handle). One small sherd of limestone-tempered Wychwood Ware from NW Oxfordshire was probably also of early medieval date, by association with other early medieval fabrics.

Several vessels in the early medieval group had purple staining internally. This was most frequently seen on the Kennet Valley B wares (5 vessels), but also occurred on SW Oxfordshire wares (3 vessels) and the single sherd of Abingdon Ware. These sherds were all recovered from pits 4 and 5 in Trench 3.

Sandy wares were relatively uncommon in this group, but were dominated by Wallingford Ware. This occurred occasionally with some of the early medieval groups, but was generally found alone or with later fabrics. One jar rim was found (cf. Mellor 1994, fig. 16.6), and there was a brown glazed jug handle, decorated with thumbing at the sides, a deep vertical groove centrally and diagonal slashes either side of the groove. Brill/Boarstall Wares were the only other glazed wares of high medieval date in the assemblage. No rims were present, but there was one body sherd with an applied narrow handle or possibly arm, the latter suggesting a face jug. There were three sherds of later medieval Brill/Boarstall ware and two sherds of Coarse Border Ware of the same period.

One base fragment of a post-medieval glazed red earthenware tripod pipkin or skillet was recovered from context (80). The vessel had brown glaze internally.

#### *Pottery by context*

Table 2 (Appendix 4) shows the distribution by context with suggested spotdates. Most of the pottery was recovered from pits (or their surfaces). The distribution of pottery indicates a range Late Saxon to high medieval features is present on the site. The largest group to be recovered was from pit 4 (72 sherds from three fills). Other finds were surface-collected and therefore represent the latest backfill of the features.

It should be noted that the date suggested for OXAQ in this report is based on Mellor's work in Oxford, but the occurrence of this in several contexts which contain large and frequent sherds of 'earlier' wares may suggest that the mid 11th-century start-date for this ware suggested by Cotter (2011) for Winchester may also apply here. If so, then some of the pits in Trench 3 in particular may have been backfilled earlier than suggested in Table 2.

#### *Discussion*

Previous work on a neighbouring site in St Martin's Street produced an assemblage which was dominated by local sandy fabrics (Anderson 2017), although some limestone-tempered wares were also present both there and at New Road (Weare 1977). The present assemblage appears to contain a much higher proportion of earlier coarsewares which were sourced from Bedfordshire, the Oxford area, the Kennet Valley and the Cotswolds in particular. Only a limited range of forms was identifiable, with several Late Saxon and early medieval jar and bowl rims present (all comparable with examples found elsewhere in the vicinity). The sandy Wallingford-type wares in this assemblage appear to be slightly later than the non-local wares, occurring separately or in

association with Brill/Boarstall glazed wares, the latter probably representing several jugs including a possible face jug. One Wallingford Ware glazed handle was also present, perhaps from a spouted pitcher or jug.

### *Animal bone by Ceri Falys*

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 12 features and 1 layer within the evaluated area. A total of 527 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 4046.5g (Appendix 4). The preservation of the remains varied greatly over the evaluated area. Although surface preservation of the bone fragments was generally good, occasionally fragments had patches of erosion of the cortical bone surface or areas of encrustation which masked surface features. The majority of pieces were highly fragmented. Very few complete skeletal elements were recovered during excavation.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general size categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species and side of origin was attempted using reference to Hillson (1992).

It is noted, specific identification of elements or species of origin of those bones allocated to the “small” animal category was not undertaken at this stage. Skeletal elements of “small” animal origin were commonly collected from within the evaluated area, with a total of 78 pieces of recovered from six pit features (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20) and ditch 32. Ribs, vertebrae, and long bones were the most common elements present. Further research is required to determine the species of origin of the remains.

The minimum number of “medium” and “large” sized individuals, both within and between the species, was determined based on duplication of skeletal elements and/or differences in the stage of skeletal or dental development. The high degree of fragmentation hindered much of the element identification, with 48.6% (n=256) of the fragments unable to be allocated to general animal size category.

The assemblage was found to contain at least four “large” animals (cattle: two juvenile, two mature), and three “medium” sized animals (one pig and two sheep/goats: one juvenile, one mature).

Of those fragments identifiable to general size category, relatively equivalent proportions of bones were distributed within the three general size categories (“large” = 19.5% of total number of fragments present, “medium” = 17.1%, “small” = 14.8%). Skeletal fragments of “large” animals were recovered from eight pit features (2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 23 and 25), with evidence of cattle recovered from all except pits 23 and 25. Two

juvenile cows were identified in pits 2 and 20 by metapodials with unfused distal epiphyses, which were of differing overall size, suggesting two individuals. A minimum of two mature cows were also suggested by duplication of the left metacarpal in pits 4 and 10.

Evidence for “medium” sized animals was recovered from eight pits (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 18, and 20) and layer (80). The majority of these pieces were fragments of long bones (including metapodia), rib shaft fragments or portions of pelvis. Six pits had elements identifiable as sheep/goat (pits 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 20). Recovered sheep/goat elements were teeth, portions of tibiae, radii, metapodia, and proximal phalanges. The lack of element duplication suggested the presence of one adult sheep/goat, however, a portion of mandible with an unerupted visible in the crypt within the jaw bone suggests the presence of a juvenile sheep/goat individual.

Pig remains, were less abundant than sheep/goat skeletal elements. The presence of a single pig was made based on the collection of loose teeth, which were present in pits 4, 10 and 20. It is likely more than one pig actually contributed to the assemblage formation, however, lack of element duplication limited the minimum number of individuals to one.

Butchery practices were common in three of the deposits, pits 1, 4 and 6. Portions of rib were the most frequently affected elements, although cut marks were found on many different types of “large” and “medium” skeletal elements (e.g. long bones, vertebrae also).

It is noted this report is a general assessment of the remains, documenting the preservation and quantifies the fragments recovered into general size category. It is suggested the remains go for further investigation, with respect to identification of the “small” sized animals present, and investigation of observed butchery practices.

In summary, this moderate assemblage of bone contained the remains of a minimum of seven “medium to large” animals, including four cattle, two sheep/goats and at least one pig. The state of preservation was not ideal for many of the fragments, which limited the amount of element identification. The specific species represented by the “small” animal remains were not investigated. Evidence of butchery practices was common in several pits.

### *Ceramic Building Materials* by Danielle Milbank

A total of 30 fragments weighing 1832g was recovered during the evaluation, hand-collected from a range of deposits. The material largely comprised tile fragments, in addition to several small fragments which could not be identified. It was examined under x10 magnification and categorised wherever possible based on dimensions, fabric and finish, and is summarised in Appendix 5.



Fabric ranged from hard (slightly weak or friable) to very hard and well-fired, with the majority comprising evenly-fired fine sandy clay fabric, with sparse to moderate small rounded quartz sand inclusions. Several examples were recovered of a similar fabric with coarser sand inclusions. The colour varied from mid orange red to dark red, with occasional examples of a grey core indicating reducing conditions during firing. The fragments have a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould. No complete tiles were recovered.

Pit 3 (56) contained two small fragments, one of which is uneven and has the full thickness present, measuring 11mm, and a broadly medieval date.

Pit 10 contained several pieces in a range of fabrics, including two pieces in a hard, fairly fine fabric with sparse sandy inclusions, a mid red surface colour and light grey core. The tile is uneven and typically 12mm thick, with thickened edges suggesting they represent medieval tile. A piece in with a fine sandy fabric with a pale buff colour and thickness of 9mm is also likely to represent tile of medieval date. This context also includes three pieces in a coarser, harder sandy fabric (one orange-red, one paler orange red, one dark red) which are 16mm thick, with a fairly even form and sharp edges, and a likely later medieval date.

Pit 15 contained several pieces in a hard, fairly coarse sandy fabric and a light red colour, with a fairly even form and thickness of 16mm, and a likely later medieval date. Also included were two fragments of thinner tile, one in a sandy red fabric, and one a fine grog-tempered fabric with occasional sand and a pale orange red colour with a grey core, with a small amount of splashed glaze on the upper surface. Both are thin (12-13mm), slightly uneven with thickened edges (one very pronounced), and a likely earlier medieval date.

A small piece in a very hard, fairly fine sandy fabric and a mid red brown colour was recovered, which is 13mm thick, slightly uneven, with a thickened edge and a partial peg hole, and is of broadly medieval date, possibly towards the earlier part of the range.

A small piece was recovered from pit 23 (97) and comprises a hard, fairly fine fabric in a dark red colour with an uneven finish and thickness of 13mm, of broadly medieval date.

Pit 25 (99) contained a single piece of tile in a moderately coarse sandy fabric in a pale red colour with light grey (reduced) core. The thickness is 22mm and it has one edge that has been trimmed with a knife prior to firing. The thickness is suggestive of a roof rather than floor tile, and can only broadly be dated to the medieval period.

Ditch slot 32 (156) contained a piece of tile in a fine fabric with sparse grog inclusions, a slightly laminated texture and an orange red colour. The thickness is 15mm and it is of medieval (likely later medieval) date.

### Summary

The majority of the tile fragments which were recovered were flat, with no notable marks or features. Although only one piece with a peg hole was present, it is likely that they represent peg tiles, where the pierced part is not present, and one possible piece of floor tile was identified. The material ranges in date from the early to late medieval period, with some of the material not closely datable. Overall, the assemblage of ceramic building material comprises a modest range of forms and fabrics, and can be characterised as domestic.

### *Metal work* by Aidan Colyer

Three pieces of metalwork were recovered during the evaluation. Two of these pieces are ferrous and the third is copper alloy.

The copper alloy object was recovered from deposit (64) in pit [10] which was in trench 2. The piece is a fragment of a copper alloy pin although the head is missing. The lack of head means that it cannot be closely dated. Copper alloy pins were in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and this piece looks like it is from casual loss due to the lack of head.

The two ferrous objects are heavily corroded. The first of these was recovered from deposit (57) in Pit [4] which was in trench 3. The piece isn't closely identifiable although there are a number of possibilities for its date. There is a potential that this is modern and the top of a tool although it is unlikely as the corrosion and lack of plastics within the corrosion suggest an older metalwork practice. It is likely a Roman T-clamp used to hold tiles in place.

The second ferrous item was recovered from deposit (62) in pit [5] in trench 3. This piece is a fragment of heavy corrosion. It is not the corroded object itself but a conglomerate of rust and therefore has no potential for dating.

In summary the lack of metal artefacts makes it impossible to come to a conclusion about use for the assemblage. Of the pieces one is a piece of unidentifiable corrosion, one likely medieval to post medieval and

the third likely Roman. This suggests a spread of dates, which do not have enough data points to suggest a general date for the features with regards to metalwork.

### *Slag by David Sánchez*

A total of 111 fragments of slag were recovered during the course of the evaluation weighing 11438g. The slag was recovered from 5 different features with the larger amount, weighing 10678g, recovered from three different deposits of the same pit (4) (Appendix 6)

### *Mollusca by Cristina Mateos*

The processing of the mollusca has been carried out according to the guide of Winder (2011). The assemblage was quantified to enable an assessment of the minimum number of individuals. It has been counted the left and the right valves when it has been possible (Appendix 7). Very small fragments were counted and weighed but nothing else. When it has been possible, it has been recorded the maximum length and width. But most of the specimens are not complete or they are just fragments.

A small assemblage of mollusca was recovered from the site with a combine total of 502gr. The assemblage belongs to the common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*). It has been possible to distinguish in some of the specimens from deposit (57) a V-shaped notch on the edges that it was made while opening the oyster (Winder, 2011, 46).

The pottery recovered from the deposits in which the mollusca were found provide a date from Late Saxon to Medieval. The finding of this type of shellfish in both periods is common in other sites like the Medieval and Saxon horizons of Winchester (Campbell, 2011, 362), in Lincoln (Milles, 5-12), and different sites in Dorset (Winder, 1993, 347, Horsey and Winder, 1992, 61) among the many possible examples. According to Campbell, the molluscs are a luxury food inland and can be a sign of improved status of the people living in there (Campbell, 2011, 362).

### *Burnt flint by David Sánchez*

A small volume of burnt flint was recovered from three different features within trenches 1 and 3. All the fragments were recovered from pits and consisted typically of small fragments weighing between 8 and 15g with a total weigh recovered of 55g.

### *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal* by Jo Pine

Three samples were processed from the site. The flots were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40.

Charred cereal grains were present in all the samples; sample 1 [4](57); 2 [18} (85) and 3 [20](94) and in high numbers; The three samples also contained large amounts of charcoal and this material of was of size and structure that does would allow species identification.

### **Conclusion**

Three trenches were excavated as intended uncovering a large volume of archaeological features. The trenches were dug down to the first horizon of archaeological interest consisting of large clusters of inter-cutting pits with only two possible linear features identified. The pottery assemblage recovered provide a date of Late Saxon to Early Medieval for most of the features though many of the features have been only dated from surface finds typically consisting of one or two sherds of pottery and a smaller percentage of the pottery seems to correspond to a later phase up to 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Only one of the three slots dug in the uncovered features exposed the natural geology with the two other slots showing the investigated pits been dug into deposits of a previous date, either the fill or previous pits or at least in the case of trench 2 most likely successive layers of occupation pre-dating the pits.

The character of the features and deposits uncovered seems to represent an area of domestic activity with deposits resulting from the disposal of domestic waste (animal bone and oyster shells) and cleaning (charcoal and burnt layers) though the concentration of slag in the excavated features of trench 3 suggest that metalwork was been undertaken in the vicinity with its debris been discarded into the pits.

It is worth a note of the break in sequence between the tentative medieval date suggested by the pottery assemblage recovered from the first horizon considered to be of archaeological interest, and the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date of the made ground deposit overlying. There was no evidence of deposit of deposits of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century preserved within the area of the investigation, probably as a consequence of previous developments on the site. A destruction horizon was clearly observed in the stratigraphic sequence of the three trenches overlaid by made ground deposit with frequent construction debris of modern date.

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**APPENDIX 1: Trench details**  
0m at WNW end

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i>  |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1             | 15.40             | 1.60               | 1.45             | 0-0.15m Tarmac, 0.15-0.34m construction gravel, 0.34-0.70m mixed made ground (81), 0.70-1.20m dark brownish grey clay silty made ground (82), 1.20-1.50m dark greyish brown sandy silty made ground (83), 1.50m+ dark reddish brown sandy silty deposit. Pits 18 to 23 and 25 to 28, ditch 24. <b>[Pl. 1 and 6]</b> |
| 2             | 12.00             | 1.60               | 1.34             | 0-0.38m light yellowish brown sand, 0.38-0.45m construction gravel, 0.45-0.80m rubble made ground (163), 0.80-1.34m light greyish brown clay silt made ground (164), 1.34m+ mid greyish brown sandy silty (160). Pits 6 to 10, 29 to 31 and 33 to 34, ditch 32 <b>[Pls 2 and 5]</b>                                 |
| 3             | 14.60             | 1.60               | 1.05             | 0-0.40m light yellowish brown sand, 0.40-1.05m dark greyish brown sandy silty made ground (53), 1.05m+ mid greenish brown silty sand deposit (80). Pits 1 to 5 and 11 to 17 <b>[Ls 3 and 4]</b> .   |

**APPENDIX 2:** Feature details

| <b>Trench</b> | <b>Cut</b> | <b>Fill (s)</b> | <b>Type</b> | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Dating evidence</b> |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 3             | 1          | 54              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 2          | 55              | Pit         | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> century or later                      | Pottery                |
| 3             | 3          | 56              | Pit         | 11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 3             | 4          | 57-61           | Pit         | 12 <sup>th</sup> century or later                          | Pottery                |
| 3             | 5          | 62              | Pit         | 12 <sup>th</sup> century or later                          | Pottery                |
| 2             | 6          | 66              | Pit         | Late 8 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century            | Pottery                |
| 2             | 7          | 71              | Pit         | Late 8 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century or later   | Stratigraphy           |
| 2             | 8          | 68-70           | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 9          | 67              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 10         | 64              | Pit         | 14 <sup>th</sup> century or later                          | Pottery                |
| 3             | 11         | 72              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 12         | 73              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 13         | 74, 75          | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 14         | 76              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 15         | 77              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 16         | 78              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | 17         | 79              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 1             | 18         | 85              | Pit         | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 19         | 86              | Pit         | Late 8 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century            | Pottery                |
| 1             | 20         | 87-94           | Pit         | 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 21         | 95              | Pit         | 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier     | Stratigraphy           |
| 1             | 22         | 96              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 1             | 23         | 97              | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 1             | 24         | 98              | Ditch       | 11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 25         | 99              | Pit         | 11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 26         | 150             | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 1             | 27         | 151             | Pit         | 10 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 28         | 152             | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 29         | 153             | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 30         | 154             | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 31         | 155             | Pit         | 13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 2             | 32         | 156             | Ditch       | 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century                 | Pottery                |
| 2             | 33         | 157             | Pit         | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | 34         | 158             | Pit         | 14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | 35         | 159             | Pit         | Modern   | Stratigraphy           |
| 2             | -          | 63              | Layer       | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | -          | 65              | Layer       | Undated  | -                      |
| 3             | -          | 80              | Layer       | 15 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century                | Pottery                |
| 1             | -          | 84              | Layer       | Undated  | -                      |
| 2             | -          | 160             | Layer       | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century             | Pottery                |
| 2             | -          | 165             | Layer       | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier | Stratigraphy           |
| 3             | -          | 166             | Layer       | Undated  | -                      |

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery

Table 3:1. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approximate date order.

| Fabric        | Name                                  | Date range       | No         | Wt/g        | eve         | MNV        |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| OX            | Oxford Shelly Ware                    | L.8th-E.11th c.  | 14         | 184         | 0.06        | 13         |
| OXAC          | Cotswold-type ware                    | L.9th-L.13th c.  | 3          | 48          |             | 2          |
| OXBF          | SW Oxfordshire Ware (Kennet Valley A) | L.9th-L.13th c.  | 25         | 303         | 0.11        | 22         |
| OXR           | St Neots-type Ware                    | E.10th-L.11th c. | 36         | 176         | 0.31        | 29         |
| OXAG          | Abingdon Ware                         | E.11th-E.15th c. | 1          | 13          |             | 1          |
| WA38          | Wallingford Ware                      | E.11th-L.13th c. | 11         | 171         | 0.05        | 9          |
| MCW           | Medieval sandy coarsewares            | 12th-14th c.     | 1          | 3           |             | 1          |
| OXAQ          | E Wilts Ware (Kennet Valley B)        | M.12th-M.15th c. | 31         | 199         |             | 27         |
| OXAW          | Brill/Boarstall-type ware             | M.12th-M.14th c. | 2          | 29          |             | 2          |
| OXCX          | Wychwood Ware                         | L.12th-M.15th c. | 1          | 2           |             | 1          |
| OXAM          | Brill/Boarstall-type ware             | E.13th-M.17th c. | 3          | 21          |             | 1          |
| CBW           | Coarse Border Ware                    | 14th-16th c.     | 2          | 11          |             | 2          |
| OXDR          | Red earthenware                       | M.16th-18th c.   | 1          | 51          |             | 1          |
| <b>Totals</b> |                                       |                  | <b>131</b> | <b>1211</b> | <b>0.53</b> | <b>111</b> |

Table 3:2. Pottery distribution and spotdates.

| Tr. | Fill | Cut      | Fabrics                         | Spotdate           |
|-----|------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1   | 85   | pit 18   | OXBF OXR                        | 10th-11th c.       |
|     | 86   | pit 19   | OXB                             | L.8th-11th c.      |
|     | 87   | pit 20   | WA38 OXAQ                       | M.12th-13th c.     |
|     | 93   | pit 20   | OXR OXAQ                        | M.12th-13th c.?    |
|     | 94   | pit 20   | OXR OXAQ OXCX                   | L.12th-13th c.?    |
|     | 98   | pit 24   | WA38                            | 11th-13th c.       |
|     | 99   | pit 25   | WA38                            | 11th-13th c.       |
|     | 151  | pit 27   | OXR                             | 10th-11th c.       |
|     | 2    | 64       | pit 10                          | OXAQ OXAW CBW OXAM |
| 66  |      | pit 6    | OXB                             | L.8th-11th c.      |
| 155 |      | pit 31   | OXAM                            | 13th-15th c.       |
| 156 |      | ditch 32 | WA38                            | 11th-13th c.       |
| 158 |      | pit 34   | CBW                             | 14th-16th c.       |
| 160 |      | layer    | WA38 OXAW                       | M.12th-13th c.     |
| 3   | 55   | pit 2    | OXB OXBF OXR OXAQ               | M.12th c.+         |
|     | 56   | pit 3    | OXBF WA38                       | 11th-13th c.       |
|     | 57   | pit 4    | OXB OXAC OXBF OXR OXAG MCW OXAQ | M.12th c.+?        |
|     | 59   | pit 4    | OXB OXBF OXR OXAQ               | M.12th c.+?        |
|     | 61   | pit 4    | OXB OXBF OXR OXAQ               | M.12th c.+?        |
|     | 62   | pit 5    | OXBF OXR OXAQ                   | M.12th c.+         |
|     | 80   | layer    | WA38 OXDR                       | M.15th-18th c.     |



Table 3:3. Pottery summary catalogue.

| Cut | Fill | Sample | Fabric | Type | No | Wt/g | MNV | Form   | Rim  | Spot date | Date range       |
|-----|------|--------|--------|------|----|------|-----|--------|------|-----------|------------------|
| 2   | 55   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 1  | 7    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 2   | 55   |        | OXB    | U    | 1  | 13   | 1   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 2   | 55   |        | OXBF   | U    | 5  | 53   | 3   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 2   | 55   |        | OXR    | U    | 1  | 2    | 1   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 3   | 56   |        | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 5    | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 3   | 56   |        | WA38   | B    | 2  | 44   | 1   |        |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 3   | 56   |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 9    | 1   |        |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | MCW    | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | 12th-14th c.     |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAC   | B    | 2  | 17   | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAC   | U    | 1  | 31   | 1   | JR     |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAG   | U    | 1  | 13   | 1   |        |      |           | E.11th-E.15th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAQ   | B    | 1  | 5    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAQ   | R?   | 1  | 12   | 1   | BL/DS? | UPFT |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 4  | 18   | 4   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXB    | BU   | 2  | 13   | 1   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXB    | U    | 6  | 99   | 6   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXBF   | B    | 1  | 2    | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXBF   | U    | 2  | 13   | 2   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXR    | R    | 1  | 9    | 1   | BL     | FTEV |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXR    | RU   | 4  | 16   | 1   | JR     | 6    |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 57   |        | OXR    | U    | 5  | 34   | 5   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 57   | 1      | OXAQ   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 57   | 1      | OXB    | U    | 1  | 8    | 1   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 4   | 57   | 1      | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 57   | 1      | OXR    | U    | 4  | 2    | 4   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXAQ   | B    | 1  | 19   | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 9  | 59   | 7   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXB    | R    | 1  | 7    | 1   | JR     | 5/6  |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXBF   | B    | 3  | 61   | 3   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXBF   | U    | 5  | 56   | 5   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 12   | 1   | JR     |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXR    | B    | 1  | 35   | 1   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 59   |        | OXR    | U    | 2  | 5    | 2   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 61   |        | OXAQ   | B    | 1  | 9    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 4   | 61   |        | OXB    | U    | 1  | 8    | 1   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 4   | 61   |        | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 5    | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 4   | 61   |        | OXR    | R    | 1  | 3    | 1   | JR     | 5    |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 4   | 61   |        | OXR    | U    | 6  | 23   | 3   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXAQ   | B    | 1  | 7    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 6  | 33   | 6   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXBF   | RU   | 2  | 49   | 1   | JR     | THEV |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 10   | 1   |        |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXBF   | U    | 1  | 33   | 1   | JR     |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXR    | R    | 1  | 7    | 1   | JR     | 6    |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 5   | 62   |        | OXR    | U    | 2  | 10   | 1   |        |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 10  | 64   |        | OXAM   | D    | 1  | 8    | 1   |        |      |           | E.13th-M.17th c. |
| 10  | 64   |        | OXAM   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | E.13th-M.17th c. |
| 10  | 64   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 10  | 64   |        | CBW    | D    | 1  | 3    | 1   |        |      |           | 14th-16th c.     |
| 10  | 64   |        | OXAW   | DH   | 1  | 21   | 1   |        |      |           | M.12th-M.14th c. |
| 6   | 66   |        | OXB    | B?   | 1  | 21   | 1   |        |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |

| Cut | Fill | Sample | Fabric | Type | No | Wt/g | MNV | Form | Rim  | Spot date | Date range       |
|-----|------|--------|--------|------|----|------|-----|------|------|-----------|------------------|
|     | 80   |        | OXDR   | B    | 1  | 51   | 1   |      |      |           | M.16th-18th c.   |
|     | 80   |        | WA38   | R    | 1  | 16   | 1   | JR   | EVBD | 12-13     | E.11th-L.13th c. |
|     | 80   |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 26   | 1   |      |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 18  | 85   |        | OXR    | D?   | 1  | 5    | 1   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 18  | 85   |        | OXR    | U    | 1  | 5    | 1   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 18  | 85   | 2      | OXB    | U    | 1  | 1    | 1   |      |      |           | L.9th-L.13th c.  |
| 18  | 85   | 2      | OXR    | U    | 1  | 6    | 1   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 19  | 86   |        | OXB    | U    | 1  | 15   | 1   |      |      |           | L.8th-E.11th c.  |
| 20  | 87   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 1  | 13   | 1   |      |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 20  | 87   |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 7    | 1   |      |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 20  | 93   |        | OXAQ   | U    | 2  | 8    |     |      |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 20  | 93   |        | OXR    | U    | 1  | 4    | 1   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 20  | 94   | 3      | OXAQ   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |      |      |           | M.12th-M.15th c. |
| 20  | 94   | 3      | OXCX   | U    | 1  | 2    | 1   |      |      |           | L.12th-M.15th c. |
| 20  | 94   | 3      | OXR    | U    | 2  | 2    | 2   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 24  | 98   |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 8    | 1   |      |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 25  | 99   |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 9    | 1   |      |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 27  | 151  |        | OXR    | U    | 2  | 8    | 2   |      |      |           | E.10th-L.11th c. |
| 31  | 155  |        | OXAM   | B?   | 1  | 10   | 1   |      |      |           | E.13th-M.17th c. |
| 32  | 156  |        | WA38   | H    | 2  | 49   | 1   | JG   |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |
| 33  | 158  |        | CBW    | D    | 1  | 8    | 1   |      |      |           | 14th-16th c.     |
|     | 160  |        | OXAW   | D    | 1  | 8    | 1   |      |      |           | M.12th-M.14th c. |
|     | 160  |        | WA38   | U    | 1  | 3    | 1   |      |      |           | E.11th-L.13th c. |

**Key:**

Form: JR – jar; BL – bowl; DS – dish.

Rim: 5 – LSax squared wedge; 6 – LSax rounded wedge; EVBD – everted beaded; FTEV – flat-topped everted; THEV – thickened everted; UPFT – upright flat-topped.

**APPENDIX 4:** Inventory of animal bone.

| Context          |      | No of Frag | Weight (g)     | Identified fragments – by animal size |  |                 | Unidentified         | Comments   |
|------------------|------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| Cut              | Fill |            |                | Large                                 | Medium                                     | Small           |                      |  |
| 1                | 54   | 7          | 23             | -                                     | 2  | 3               | 2                    | “medium” rib shaft with cut marks  |
| 2                | 55   | 18         | 324            | 5 (cow juv)                           | 5 (juv sheep/goat?)                        | 1               | 7                    | juvenile cow left metatarsal; “medium” rib shafts (small-medium mandible fragment with unerupted tooth ? sheep/goat); “small” femur  |
| 3                | 56   | 22         | 70             | -                                     | 3 (sheep/goat)                             | 11              | 8                    | sheep/goat distal right radius and metapodium; “small” vertebrae, ribs, long bones   |
| 4                | 57   | 229        | 1339           | 43                                    | 33 (pig, sheep/goat)                       | 35              | 118                  | Cow left MC, “large” ribs, vertebral and innominate fragments with cut marks; Sheep/goat distal left tibia, pig teeth, ribs, “medium” innominate, vertebral and rib fragments with cut marks; “small” ribs, long bones |
| 4                | 59   | 46         | 380            | 13 (cow)                              | 10 (sheep/goat)                            | 11              | 12                   | cow maxilla, loose teeth and proximal phalanx; “medium” scapula, long bone shafts and ribs; “small” long bone shafts and ribs  |
| 4                | 61   | 30         | 306            | 7 (cow)                               | 3 (sheep/goat)                             | 3               | 17                   | cow left metatarsal; sheep/goat sized loose tooth; “small” long bone and rib fragments   |
| 5                | 62   | 19         | 186            | 6 (cow)                               | 7 (sheep/goat)                             | -               | 6                    | cow proximal phalanx, sheep/goat metacarpal (proximal end) and metatarsal  |
| 10               | 64   | 19         | 455            | 7 (cow)                               | 4 (pig, sheep/goat)                        | 8               | -                    | cow R distal tibia, left MC; pig maxilla (anterior); sheep/goat L MC; cut marks on most  |
| 6                | 66   | 3          | 99             | 1 (cow)                               | -  | -               | 2                    | piece of cow mandible with in situ tooth   |
| -                | 80   | 5          | 30             | -                                     | 4  | -               | 1                    | -  |
| 18               | 85   | 54         | 57             | -                                     | 5  | -               | 49                   | highly fragmented  |
| 20               | 87   | 19         | 429            | 10 (cow x2)                           | 2  | 1               | 6                    | cows (juvenile right metacarpal; adult mandible and skull fragments), “medium” proximal phalanx; “small” long bone fragment  |
| 20               | 93   | 13         | 145            | 6 (cow)                               | 2 (sheep/goat)                             | 2               | 3                    | Phalanges: cow (intermediate), sheep/goat (proximal); “small” long bones   |
| 20               | 94   | 39         | 68             | 3                                     | 10 (pig)                                   | 2               | 24                   | pig teeth & jaw fragments; highly fragmented   |
| 23               | 97   | 1          | 47             | 1                                     | -  | -               | -                    | -  |
| 25               | 99   | 1          | 67             | 1                                     | -  | -               | -                    | proximal end of metatarsal   |
| 32               | 156  | 1          | 0.5            | -                                     | -  | 1               | -                    | -  |
| 34               | 158  | 1          | 21             | -                                     | -  | -               | 1                    | -  |
| <b>Total/MNI</b> |      | <b>527</b> | <b>4046.5g</b> | <b>103 frags (4 cows)</b>             | <b>90 fragments (1 pig, 2 sheep/goats)</b> | <b>78 frags</b> | <b>256 fragments</b> | <b>-</b>   |

**APPENDIX 5:** Catalogue of ceramic building material

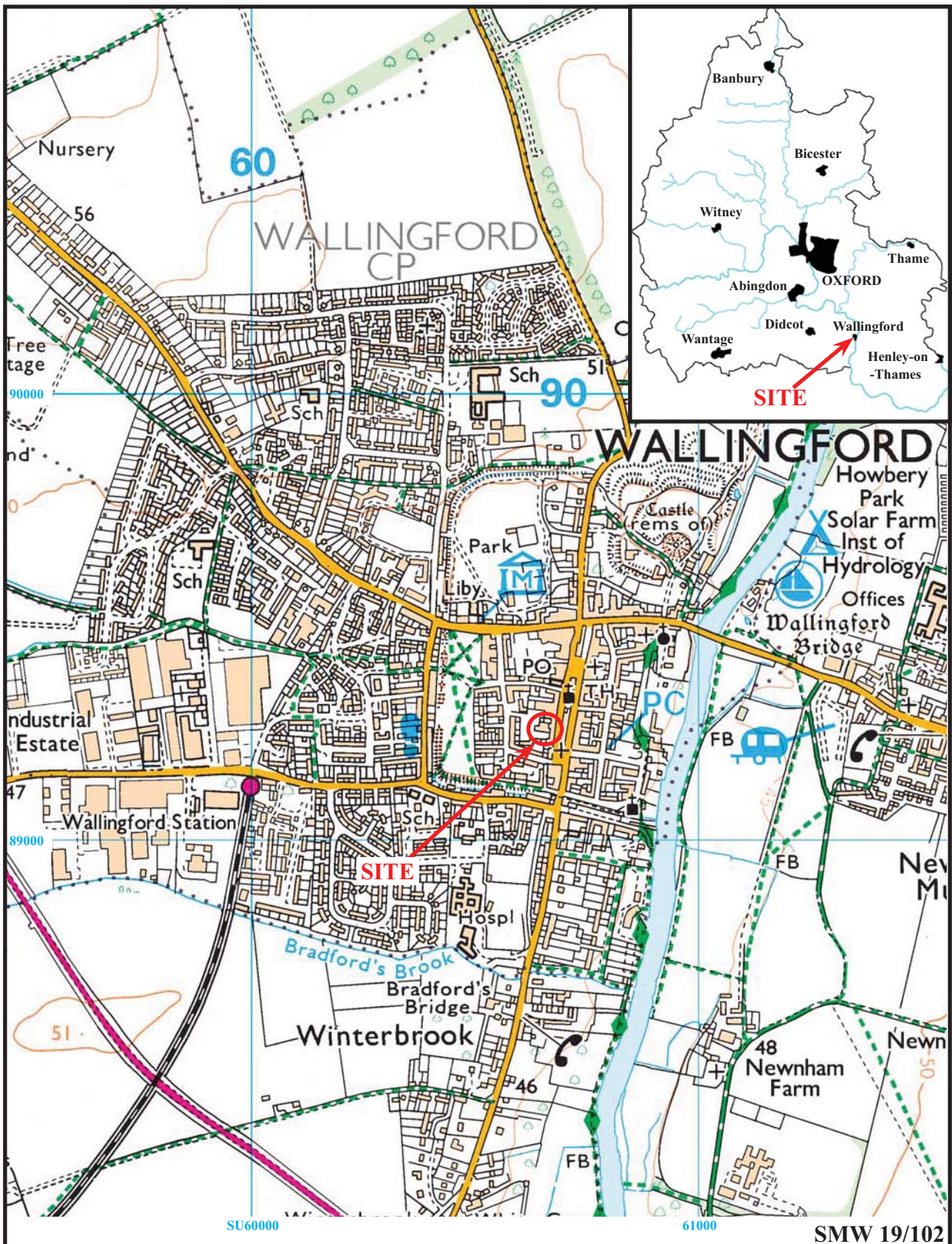
| <b>Cut</b>   | <b>Fill</b> | <b>Type</b>  | <b>Area</b> | <b>No</b> | <b>Wt (g)</b> |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 3            | 56          | Pit          | TR3         | 2         | 19            |
| 4            | 59          | Pit          | TR3         | 1         | 12            |
| 10           | 64          | Pit (unexc)  | TR2         | 13        | 784           |
| 15           | 77          | Possible pit | TR3         | 11        | 722           |
| 23           | 97          | Pit          | TR1         | 1         | 23            |
| 25           | 99          | Pit          | TR1         | 1         | 211           |
| 32           | 156         | Ditch slot   | TR2         | 1         | 61            |
| <b>Total</b> |             |              |             | <b>30</b> | <b>1832</b>   |

**APPENDIX 6: Slag**

| <b>Cut</b>   | <b>Fill</b> | <b>Type</b> | <b>Trench</b> | <b>Sample</b> | <b>No</b> | <b>Wt (g)</b> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 2            | 55          | Pit         | TR3           |               | 2         | 25            |
| 4            | 57          | Pit         | TR3           |               | 51        | 7124          |
| 4            | 57          | Pit         | TR3           | 1             | 16        | 76            |
| 4            | 59          | Pit         | TR3           |               | 5         | 2683          |
| 4            | 61          | Pit         | TR3           |               | 22        | 795           |
| 5            | 62          | Pit         | TR3           |               | 12        | 582           |
|              | 80          | Layer       | TR3           |               | 1         | 23            |
| 25           | 99          | Pit         | TR1           |               | 2         | 130           |
| <b>Total</b> |             |             |               |               | 111       | 11438         |

**APPENDIX 7: Mollusca.**

| Cut      | Fill      | Type       | Area       | Sample no | No | Weight | Species | Left valves | Measurement (cm)              | Right valves | Measurement (cm) | Comments   |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----|--------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| 3        | 56        | Pit        | TR3        |           | 4  | 9      | Oyster  |             |                               |              |                  | Fragments  |
| 4        | 57        | Pit        | TR3        |           | 36 | 205    | Oyster  | 3           | 8,1x7,4<br>6,9x5,9<br>7,5x6,5 | 5            | 6,6x57<br>5x5,9  | Notches.<br>Fragments and not complete specimens |
| <b>4</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>Pit</b> | <b>TR3</b> | <b>1</b>  | 5  | 5      | Oyster  |             |                               |              |                  | Fragments  |
| 4        | 59        | Pit        | TR3        |           | 2  | 15     | Oyster  | 1           |                               | 1            |                  | Not complete specimens                           |
| 4        | 61        | Pit        | TR3        |           | 6  | 63     | Oyster  | 2           |                               | 1            | 6,4x6,2          | Fragments and not complete specimens             |
| 5        | 62        | Pit        | TR3        |           | 1  | 4      | Oyster  |             |                               |              |                  | Not complete specimens                           |
| 10       | 64        | Pit        | TR2        |           | 1  | 55     | Oyster  |             |                               | 1            | 8,5x7,1          |  |
|          | 80        | Layer      | TR3        |           | 1  | 3      | Oyster  |             |                               |              |                  | Fragment   |
| 18       | 85        | Pit        | TR1        |           | 8  | 26     | Oyster  | 1           | 7,1x5,5                       |              |                  | Fragments  |
| 20       | 87        | Pit        | TR1        |           | 6  | 32     | Oyster  | 1           |                               |              |                  | Fragments and not complete specimens             |
| 20       | 93        | Pit        | TR1        |           | 3  | 81     | Oyster  | 1           |                               | 2            | 8,3x7,9<br>9x8   | Not complete specimens                           |
| 20       | 94        | Pit        | TR1        | 3         | 3  | 4      | Oyster  |             |                               |              |                  | Fragments  |



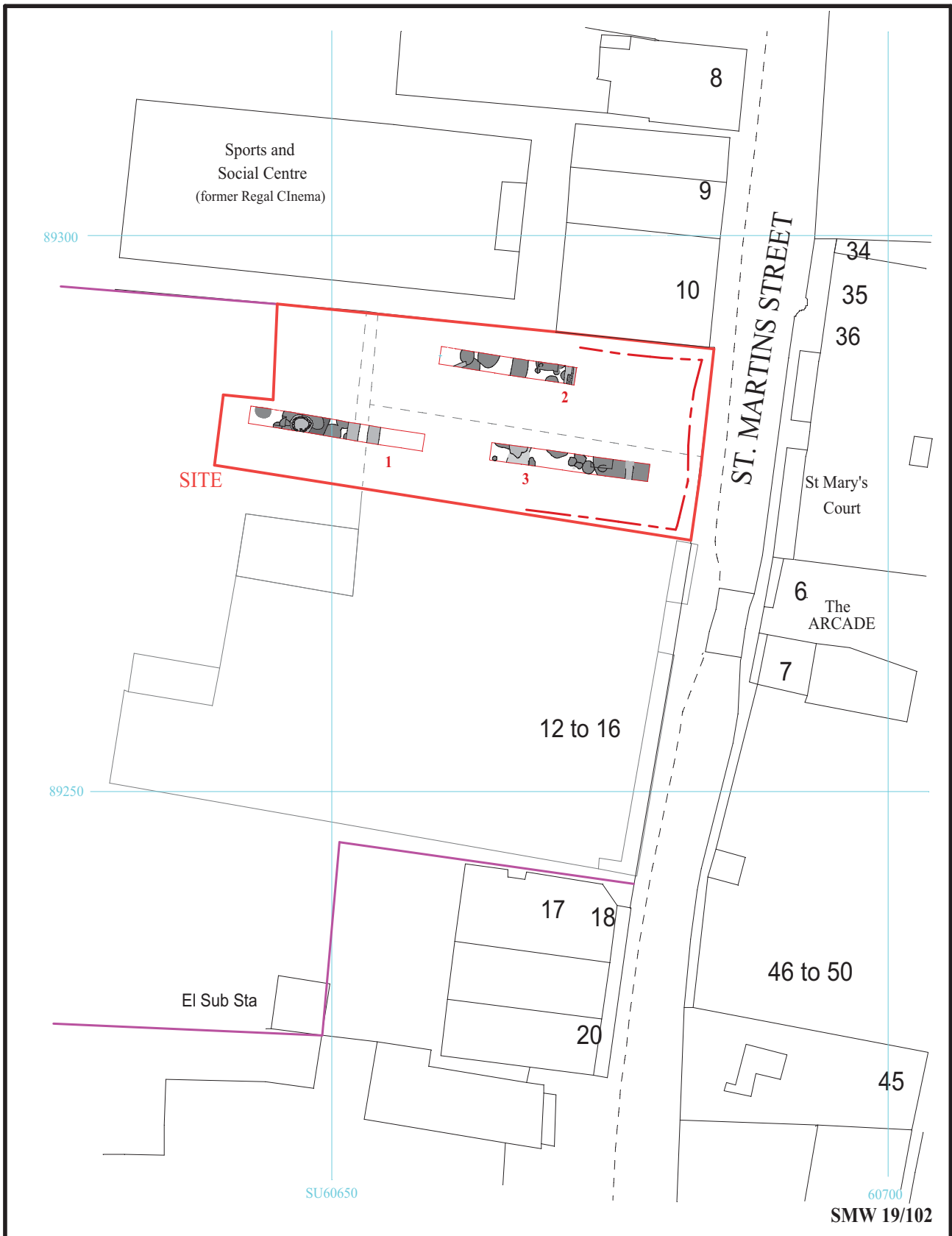
11-12 St. Martins Street, Wallingford,  
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Figure 1. Location of site within Wallingford and  
Oxfordshire.

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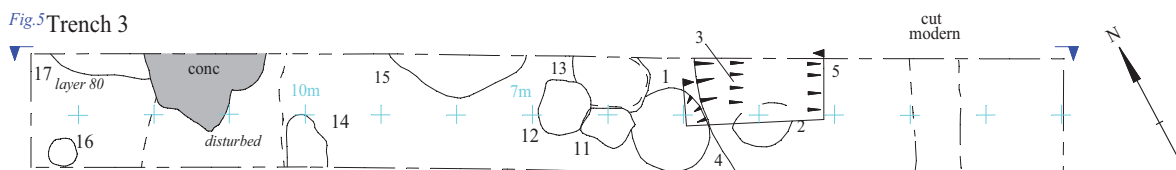
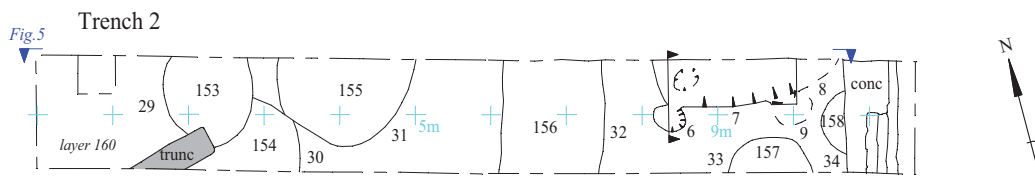
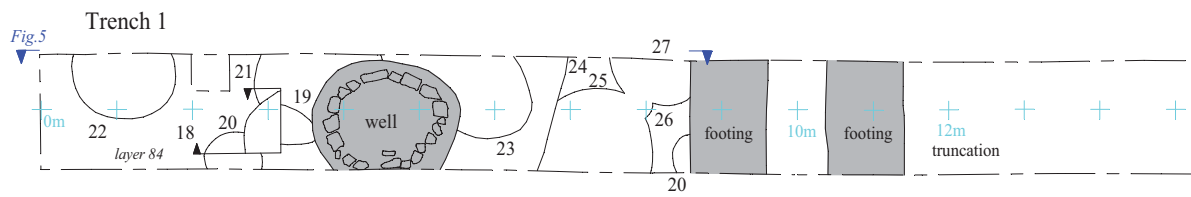
**11-12, St. Martins Street, Wallingford,  
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Figure 2. Location of site.



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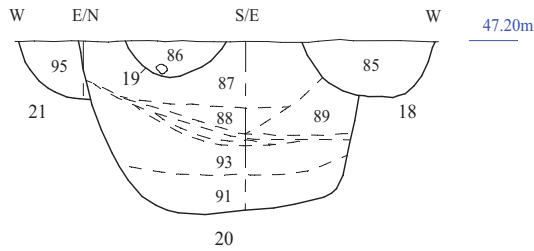
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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Details of trenches.

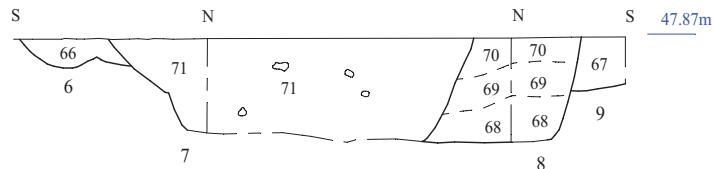


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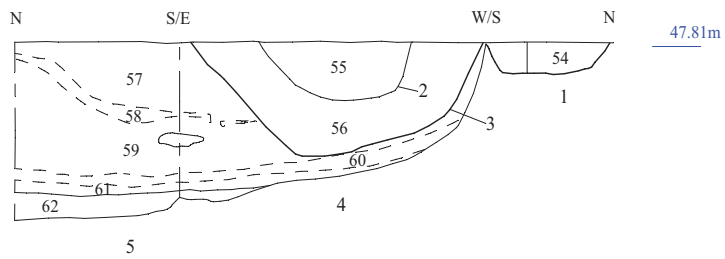
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



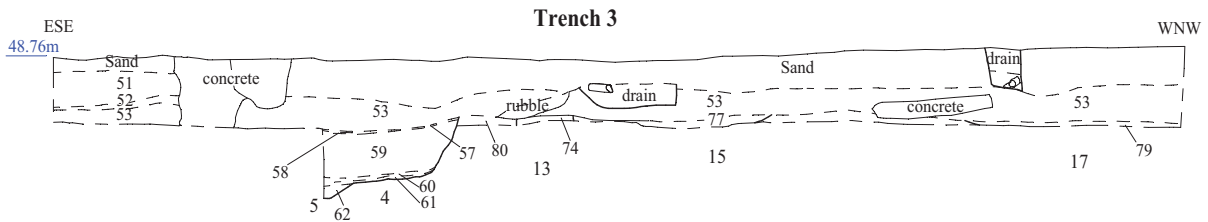
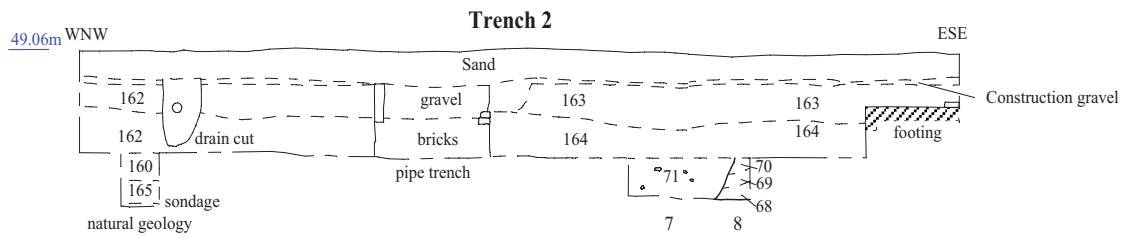
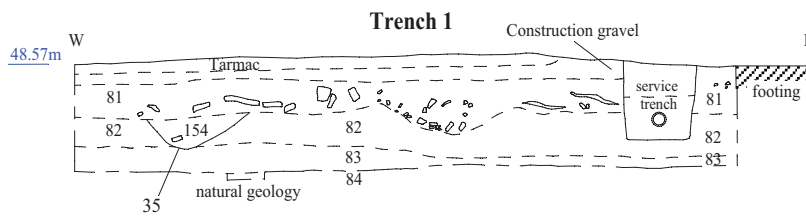
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Figure 4. Sections.



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Figure 5. Trench Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking E, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking WNW, Scales: horizontal 2x1m, vertical 0.3m.

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**11 and 12 St. Martins Street, Wallingford,  
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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 3, looking E, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 3, pit 1 and cuts 2, 4 and 5, looking S,  
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 2, pit 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, looking SE, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 1, pits 18-21, looking SSE,  
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 1m.

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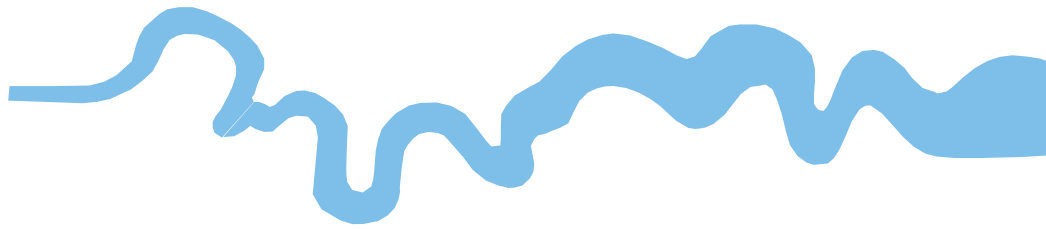
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Plates 5 and 6.**

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## TIME CHART

|                            | Calendar Years   |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Modern _____               | AD 1901          |
| Victorian _____            | AD 1837          |
| Post Medieval _____        | AD 1500          |
| Medieval _____             | AD 1066          |
| Saxon _____                | AD 410           |
| Roman _____                | AD 43<br>AD 0 BC |
| Iron Age _____             | 750 BC           |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Bronze Age: Late _____     | 1300 BC          |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____   | 1700 BC          |
| Bronze Age: Early _____    | 2100 BC          |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Neolithic: Late .....      | 3300 BC          |
| Neolithic: Early .....     | 4300 BC          |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Mesolithic: Late .....     | 6000 BC          |
| Mesolithic: Early .....    | 10000 BC         |
| <br>                       |                  |
| Palaeolithic: Upper .....  | 30000 BC         |
| Palaeolithic: Middle ..... | 70000 BC         |
| Palaeolithic: Lower .....  | 2,000,000 BC     |





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